

9. (New) Form-correcting shoes (see figure 5) designed so that the body weight borne by the toes is eliminated and the center of gravity remains balanced evenly between the heel and the ball of the foot, whether in a standing, walking or running position, through (a) the elevation of the ball of the foot to the same height as the heel; (b) the upward curvature of the front of the shoe, from the ball of the foot to the front tip of the shoe, to help the toes avoid contact with the ground; (c) adequate height in the sole of the shoe to allow the curvature in (b); (d) the recession of the toe portion of the shoe below the height of the ball of the foot to ensure the free suspension of the toes during motion; and (e) a raised construction between the toes and the ball of the foot, to ensure that the ball of the foot, rather than the toes themselves, will bear the brunt of the body's weight when pushing off.

10. (New) Form-correcting shoes (see figure 6) designed so that the body weight borne by the toes is eliminated and the center of gravity remains balanced evenly between the heel and the ball of the foot, whether in a standing, walking or running position, through (a) the elevation of the ball of the foot to the same height as the heel; (b) the elimination of the sole of the shoe in the toe portion to ensure the free suspension of the toes during motion; (c) the upward curvature of the front of the shoe, from the ball of the foot to the front edge of the sole of the shoe, to ensure a smooth transfer of body weight to the ball of the foot; (d) adequate height in the sole of the shoe to allow the curvature in (c); and (e) a raised construction between the toes and the ball of the foot, to ensure that the ball of the foot, rather than the toes themselves, will bear the brunt of the body's weight when pushing off.

11. (New) Form-correcting insoles or padded inserts designed so that when inserted into standard shoes the body weight borne by the toes is eliminated and the center of gravity remains balanced evenly between the heel and the ball of the foot, whether in a standing, walking or running position, through (a) the elevation of the ball of the foot to the same height as the heel; (b) a recession in the toe portion of the shoe below the height of the ball of the foot to ensure the free suspension of the toes during motion; and (c) a raised construction between the toes and the ball of the foot, to ensure that the ball of the foot, rather than the toes themselves, will bear the brunt of the body's weight when pushing off.